b) parsing of transaction to the recipients pre-determined format based on the overall database structure map;

c) determining the recipient of at least one transaction, building the outbound transaction and forwarding to the transaction engine queue;

d) building and managing of at least one future conversational transaction and forwarding the future transaction to the reply requirements queue;

e) compressing, logging and encoding the outbound transaction;

f) transmission of the transaction to it's final destination.

82. (New) The queue based method for sending an outbound transmission of a business conversation according to claim 81 wherein the final destination of the outbound transmission is selected from the group of the web host server and third party server on the first network.

REMARKS

The changes to the specification are to correct typographical errors in the specification.

The new claims 60-82 have no new matter as the newly incorporated claim limitations are either disclosed in the original specification or inherent in the art. The claim limitations concerning the plurality of network segments is not new matter as the disclosure indicates that the present invention can be utilized on a LAN/WAN and a variety of network types (see page 6, line 26, page 13, line 26; page 15 line 21 - page 16 line 8 and Figure 1) and it is well known in the art that these networks are often comprised of more than one segment. The limitations that the network segments may be wireless, fiber optic, or infrared is not new matter as these types of network segments are very well known to those skilled in the art at the time of the invention and these limitations narrow the more broader limitation of a network. For similar reasons, the limitation of a web browser is not new matter as it is disclosed on page 28, lines 16-17 that the present invention may work with HTTP and it was well known in the art at the time of the invention to use web browsers to access data on HTTP servers. The claim limitation that the initiator is a hand held computer is not new matter as a hand held computer is a specific type

of computer and is well known to those skilled in the art. Finally, the claim limitation that the data may be either text, binary, image, sound, or stream is not new matter as these types of data were well known in the art at the time of the invention. Claims 75 - 82 do not constitute new matter as the queue based method for initiating and managing a business conversation is described in the original specification in Figures 34-42 and on page 43 line 8 through the end of page 50.

If there are any fees necessitated by the foregoing communication, please charge such fees to our Deposit Account No. 50-0902, referencing our Docket No. (75637/11931).

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence (along with any paper referred to as being attached or enclosed) is being deposited with the United States Postal Service on the date shown below with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Dated: 1-8-02

Valerie A. Salvino

598112.4

MARKED UP VERSION OF AMENDMENTS TO SPECIFICATION:

On page 43, the third paragraph, beginning on line 19:

The first process flow shown in FIG. 35 begins at inbound request 3501. The inbound request 3501 is the event trigger for step 3502 which in turn initiates step 3401. Step 3401 is further shown in FIG. 36. The process flow in step 3401 results in the update of the [transport protocol outbound queue 421]<u>transaction engine queue 417</u> with the inbound request.

On page 43, the paragraph bridging page 43 to page 44:

From start block 3600 of FIG. 36, step 3601 receives and unpacks the inbound request and logs the request in activity log 422. Next, in step 3602, the initiator and responder are determined using the trading partner profile table 413. Step 3603 then decodes and decompresses the request using a pre-established and exchanged pair of encryption keys. Next, step 3604, using overall database structure 414, determines the output destination of the contents of the inbound request. The destination of the contents would be located in any allowable directory, on any compatible device connected to network 105, and would include, but not be limited to an ASCII text file or a dynamic data exchange (DDE) which is electronically passed to any program which allows DDE and has been given the rights to execute such a file. Further, if the inbound request is EDI structured, step 3605 sends a standard EDI997 functional reply to the [transport protocol outbound queue 421]<u>transaction engine queue 417</u> to confirm receipt of the request. Then, in step 3606, the contents are output to the determined destination, either in file format as shown in block 3606, or in DDE format as in block 3607. The sub-process ends at finish block 3608. The transaction engine inbound process, as further shown in FIG. 37, is the preferred destination of the inbound transaction.

On page 47 the first paragraph beginning on line 1:

FIG. 39 is a flow diagram of the SDS inbound. From start block 3900, step 3901 receives and reads the transaction and, using data from overall database structure 414, determines the routing path and presentation method for processing the transaction. The presentation method preferably includes a choice of<u> one or more of</u>: the direct application of data to an identified

database, the dynamic data exchange (DDE) with another application, the output of data as text to a file, and/or the presentation of the data to the graphical user interface of the back office application 509 in the form of simulated keystrokes. Step 3902, using data from overall database structure 414, formats the transaction according to the method(s) determined, and step 3903 sends the transaction to the application server 106 according to the determined method(s). Once step 3903 is complete, the process ends at finish block 3904.

MARKED UP VERSION OF AMENDED CLAIMS

59. (Amended) A system for exchanging data, comprising

a) a third party server;

b) a web host server;

c) a commerce server having a trading partner profile table;

d) a first network connecting the customer computer, web host server and commerce server;

e) an applications server connected to the commerce server by a second network, the applications server responsive to remote procedure calls from the commerce server;

f) the initiator which initiates the transaction is selected from the group consisting of the application server, third party server, web host server, and web commerce server;

g) the responder which receives the transaction selected from the group consisting of the application server, third party server, web host server, and web commerce server;

h) a point to point secure transfer protocol using high level encryption, the protocol comprising:

1) computer readable instruction code means for accessing the trading partner profile table and determining the identity of the initiator and responder, what transactions the initiator and responder have mutually agreed to allow,

determine a location and a format of data for the transaction, and determine allowable values;

2) computer readable instruction code means for generating a unique encryption key pair for each transaction;

3) computer readable instructions for converting data from the initiator to a standardized format

4) computer readable instructions for encrypting the data using one of the unique encryption key pair;

5) computer readable instruction means for sending the data to the responder;

6) computer readable instruction code means for decrypting the data; and,

7) computer readable instructions for converting data from the standardized format to the format utilized by a pre-defined format for the responder].

60. (New) The system for exchanging data as in claim 59, wherein the first network comprises a plurality of segments.

61. (New) The system for exchanging data as in claim 60, wherein at least one segment of the first network is selected from the group consisting of wireless, fiber optic, infrared, a hand held computer, and a voice recognition device.

62. (New) The system for exchanging data as in claim 59, wherein the second network comprises a plurality of segments.

63. (New) The system for exchanging data as in claim 62, wherein at least one segment of the second network is selected from the group consisting of wireless, fiber optic, infrared, a hand held computer, and a voice recognition device.

64. (New)The system for exchanging data as in claim 63, wherein the initiator further comprises a web browser.

65. (New) A method for exchanging data, comprising;

a) an initiator who initiates the transaction, the transaction including data, selected from the group consisting of an application server, a third party server, a web host server, and a commerce server;

b) a responder which receives the transaction selected from the group consisting of the application server, the third party server, the web host server, and the commerce server;

c) a point to point secure transfer protocol using high level encryption for sending and receiving the transaction, the protocol comprising;

1) computer readable instruction code means for establishing an active listener via an event wait state;

2) computer readable instruction code means for accessing the trading partner profile table and determining the identity of the initiator, what transactions the initiator and responder have mutually agreed to allow, determine a location and format of data for the transaction and determine allowable values;

3) computer readable instruction code means for generating a security error and terminating the code if the initiator is not authorized;

4) computer readable instruction code means for writing activity to an activity log;

5) computer readable instruction code means for determining and processing an event state, the event state selected from the group consisting of idle, session request, session confirm, key request, key confirm, data package, next data package, package confirm, end request, and end confirm;

6) establishing a business conversation between trading partners, the business conversation comprised of specific time or event driven transaction sets;

7) computer readable instruction code means for building a header and cargo appropriate for the event state;

8) computer readable instruction code means for generating a unique encryption key pair for each transmission;

9) computer readable instructions for compressing and encrypting the data using the unique encryption key pair;

10) computer readable instruction means for sending the data to the responder that prevents the data from being stored on a server hard drive while the data is in transit between the initiator and responder;

11) computer readable instruction code means for receiving, decrypting and decompressing the data.

66. (New) The method for exchanging data as in claim 65, wherein the data comprises at least one of the group consisting of text., binary objects, image, a sound recording, a data stream, EDI, XML, and EDIFACT.

67. (New) The method for exchanging data as in claim 65, wherein a unique signature key generated on the hosting system is derived from a passphrase generated from user input and unique system identifiers facilitating non-repudiation.

68. (New) The method for exchanging data as in claim 65, wherein sharing of public keys is directly between trading partners only and used during a single session only.

69. (New) The method for exchanging data as in claim 65, wherein the initiator's and responder's public keys are uniquely created by the insertion of string values into randomly chosen positions.

70. (New) The method for exchanging data as in claim 65, wherein bi-directional verification of sender and recipient identities is accomplished prior to any exchange of data.

71. (New) The method for exchanging data as in claim 65, wherein separate exchanges of public signature keys, used for trading partner validation, and public exchange keys, used for encoding/decoding of data, are facilitated.

72. (New) The method for exchanging data as in claim 65, wherein the initiator maintains full control of data provided to validated partners.

73. (New) The method for exchanging data as in claim 65, wherein an entire data package is encoded prior to transmission.

74. (New) The method for exchanging data as in claim 65, wherein data receipt by the intended recipient is verified.

75. (New) A queue based method for initiating and managing a business conversation, wherein an inbound transmission originates from the group consisting of a web host and a third party server, the business conversation comprising at least one transaction and comprising a commerce server, the commerce server comprising a trading partner profile table, a transaction engine queue, a reply requirements queue, a transaction engine outbound queue, a SDS transaction queue, and a transport protocol outbound queue, the commerce server being communicatively coupled by a first network to at least one of a web host server and a third party server, and the commerce server being communicatively coupled by a second network to an application server, the steps comprising:

a) receiving an inbound request, determining the initiator and responder, decode and decompress the request, determine the output destination and adding to the transaction engine queue;

b) parsing the inbound transmission into at least one transaction, authorizing the initiator, preparing a data structure for each transaction and returning the transaction to the transaction engine queue;

c) building and managing the business conversation by utilizing the business transaction map and forwarding the transactions to the appropriate queue selected from the reply requirements queue, the transport protocol outbound queue and the SDS transaction queue;

76. (New) The queue based method for initiating a business conversation according to claim 75 wherein the inbound transmission is received from the group consisting of the web host server and third party server communicatively coupled to the first network.

77. (New) The queue based method for initiating a business conversation according to claim 75 wherein the final destination of the transaction is the application server.

78. (New) The queue based method for initiating a business conversation according to claim 75 wherein step (c) further comprises building and managing at least one future conversational transaction and forwarding the future transaction to the reply requirements queue.

79. (New) The queue based method for initiating a business conversation according to claim 75 wherein step (c) further comprises sending an outbound transaction to the transport protocol outbound queue.

80. (New) The queue based method for initiating a business conversation according to claim 75 wherein step (c) further comprises sending the transaction from the SDS transaction queue to its final destination, the application server.

81. (New) A queue based method for initiating and managing a business conversation, wherein an outbound transmission originates from an applications server, the business conversation comprising at least one transaction and comprising a commerce server, the commerce server comprising a trading partner profile table, a transaction engine queue, a reply requirements queue, a transaction engine outbound queue, a SDS transaction queue, and a transport protocol outbound queue, the commerce server being communicatively coupled by a first network to at least one of a web host server and a third party server, and the commerce server being communicatively coupled by a second network to an application server, the steps comprising:

a) receiving an outbound transaction, reading, parsing and formatting of the transaction and adding to the transaction engine outbound queue;

b) parsing of transaction to the recipients pre-determined format based on the overall database structure map;

c) determining the recipient of at least one transaction, building the outbound transaction and forwarding to the transaction engine queue;

d) building and managing of at least one future conversational transaction and forwarding the future transaction to the reply requirements queue;

e) compressing, logging and encoding the outbound transaction;

f) transmission of the transaction to it's final destination.

82. (New) The queue based method for sending an outbound transmission of a business conversation according to claim 81 wherein the final destination of the outbound

transmission is selected from the group of the web host server and third party server on the first network.